

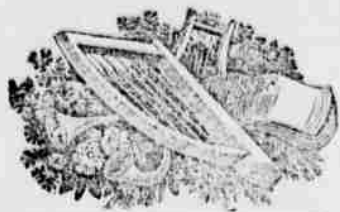
# The Burlington Free Press.

NOT THE GLORY OF CESAR; BUT THE WELFARE OF ROME.

BY H. B. STACY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1836.

VOL. X--No. 487.



The following beautiful and eloquent Ode was written by Park Benjamin, Esq. and sung at the Odeon, in Boston during the services in honor of Mr. Madison:

How shall we mourn the glorious dead?  
Who trod the path of duty,  
For whom a nation's tears are shed—  
A nation's funeral banners wave?  
Let Eloquence his deeds proclaim,  
From sea to shore, to ocean goal;  
Let history weave his peaceful name,  
High on her scroll illumined scroll.  
Let Poetry and Art through earth  
The page inspire, the canvas warm—  
In glowing words, the noblest part,  
In living marble mould his form.  
A fame so bright can never fade,  
For in our country's shrine he laid  
The charter of his liberty.  
Praise be to God! He have bestowed  
The chief, the patriot, and the sage,  
Prayer God! to him our fathers owed  
This fair and goodly heritage.  
The sacred gift which shall not pass,  
But wisdom guard that valor won—  
While banners wave and glory stars  
And glory points to Madison.

## HINTS ON ECONOMY.

It is not a little singular, that at this time, the money market is very high, ranging in the cities of New York and Boston from one to one and a half per cent a month, and yet every thing that money will buy is sold, almost by an unprecedented degree. We doubt if the time has ever been known, when money brought such interest, that other commodities have such high prices. When we speak of other commodities we mean everything, which is necessary to sustain life. Clothing—manufactures—food—fuel. The times indeed are really hard, and many must find it difficult to maintain their accustomed style of living.

Add to this, the fact that at a time when apparently it was most needed, the crops of the farmer, at least many kinds of crops have been almost cut off by the recent drought, and severe frosts—and it becomes to us all an interesting question—how shall we economize?  
Perhaps, with most of society in large towns, there is a misapprehension as to what part of our living costs the dearest. Almost everybody in making their calculations—seem to look entirely at the list of *establishments*, as if those were all that would cost money. We have had some opportunities for observation, and we hesitate not to say, that the mere *establishment* is a family does not *in fact* make up one of the largest items of family expense. Fuel at present is a large item. The bill for clothing with many, especially with those fond of keeping up appearances is the largest item. *Travelling* is often another heavy item for a family, where the bump of imitableness is rather deficient—and last, though not least—is the sum of those nameless *little expenses*, for nameless little trifles, which in the course of the year often amount to a large sum. We once had the liberty of looking over the expense book of a family, whose whole expenses for the year were rising \$500—and were not a little surprised to find that the *little things*—which cost 12 1/2 cents or less—amounted to about the same as all the other expenditures—notwithstanding, the groceries were bought by the quantity.

How shall we economize?  
I. As to food. Buy the best kind, and when practicable by the quantity; and never cook a new dish till the last has been entirely eaten. Some families waste more than they eat; and we are pretty sure that economy in the matter of food, does not depend so much upon the buying as upon the spending of it. *Waste for drink* is the cheapest, and we think the best.

II. Fuel. Make special effort to be informed as to the best means of warming your room, and of retaining all the heat produced; then procure your stove or grate, or whatever else—and be content to use it without a change, till it is worn out. More money is often spent in changes and alterations, than the fuel itself costs. *Do not forget in cold days, to keep the doors shut.*

III. Clothing. Dress decently; nay, well—but never dress gaudily. And when you have once got a suit of clothes, wear them out even though the fashion should change two or three times during the period. Fashion! what a word along side of Economy! Fashion! Economy! look at them! and do not forget that one is death to the other. A good suit, or a nice shawl is just as warm a thing, whether the one be blue or brown; or the other be white, red or Scotch plaid. It will make but little difference 50 years hence to any of us, how our coats were cut, or our dresses made in A. D. 1836!

IV. Travelling. Walk to church—and to your place of business, then you will sell your horse for want of employment. It is better to pay the Shoemaker than the Blacksmith. The rich and the easy may ride but those that would economize must attend to their business, which generally lies *AT HOME*.

V. Small matters. Have a purse sufficiently tight, to hold four-penny bits, with strings on it; and do not forget that 16 of these pieces make a dollar. Therefore take care of them. Let it be understood that you do not often condescend to "small things"—and your "small matters" will be small indeed.

Thus endeth our chapter upon Economy. North Essex Register.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.—Many of our citizens do not seem to be aware of the extent and value of the manufactures of various kinds, which under the fostering care of the General Government, have grown up in our country within a few years giving lucrative employment to many thousands of our citizens, and affording prosperity throughout the land. Comparatively a few years since, we were dependent on the work-shops of Great Britain, for almost every article of clothing which we used. Now we have extensive manufactures, capable of supplying nearly all our wants.

In the year 1815, it is computed that the whole amount invested in woolen and cotton manufactures, was \$12,000,000—the number of spindles in operation, 500,000—the whole number of persons employed about 40,000. In 1833, the capital invested in woolen and cotton manufactures amounted to \$117,439,000—employing 297,000 individuals. The raw materials annually worked up, amounted to \$50,000,000—producing fabrics worth \$17,000,000. The whole number of persons engaged in manufactures, and the families depending on them, are supposed to amount to 2,872,000. The capital invested in manufactures in 1833, was estimated at \$300,000,000, and the annual produce of manufactured goods, \$161,000,000. And in addition to this, a home market for agricultural productions, other than those worked up in manufactures, amounting to \$37,000,000. Since 1833, our manufactures have been constantly advancing, and great additions have been made to the capital invested.

Such is the wonderful extent of the manufactures of America. And the importance of protecting this vast amount of active capital, which employs so large a portion of our population from the dangerous competition of foreign fabric, must be apparent to every citizen who will give the subject a moment's reflection. Our manufactures are not only sources of individual industry and profit, but of national wealth and independence. And may every attempt to diminish that prosperity, by placing obstacles in the way of manufactures, be unsuccessful.

FACTS FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.—The population of France may be estimated at about thirty-two millions; at least this may hold good for the past year, 1835. Of these, seven and a half millions live upon twenty dollars a year; these are persons engaged in factories, &c.; and nearly twenty-three millions procure food from five to eight cents (about the same number of cents) daily. About seven and a half millions of the people do not eat meat, or use flour, but live upon barley, rye, buckwheat, *chicane*, and a few potatoes, and drink nothing but water. In 1829, one-seventh part of all the inhabitants of Paris were supported by public charity, and one-third of the inhabitants who died during the year, died in hospitals. This is a statement of facts relative to the condition of the working classes in one of the most enlightened kingdoms of Europe. In Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Russia, Germany and Hungary—despotic, barbarous, enslaved Hungary—their condition is worse still. There are whole villages in the latter kingdom, that do not contain a soul that can read or write, and there are twelve millions of the inhabitants of the Austro-Prussian dominions totally uneducated; and yet we have witnessed European travellers, fresh from their own statistical tables—their annals of science—of government, of industry and social abundance—criticizing our institutions—sneering at our freedom—our Government. How immeasurably superior is our condition! Here all have the means of obtaining an education; and that father, in this country, is utterly abandoned of every sense of duty, who will not have his son instructed. All our young men read the newspapers of the day—their minds are filled, at their leisure hours, with all the intelligence and information that beams from a talented and well regulated public press. We are in the enjoyment of these great blessings—of liberty and property. We are not serfs of tyrants, glittering in gold; but we are the slaves of demagogues, disguised in rags.

That man fulfills a high destiny who writes the songs of a people. Herberger, Moore, and Elliott, have added much to the cause of liberty by the power, beauty, and pathos of their songs. The latter person is the author of the "Carn Law Rhymes of England"—those musical complaints against tyranny by legislation, which are cherished by the poor, and sung to their children. The *Carn Law*, when drawn out, is the poet of the poor, originated in the condition of England. The political power is in the hands of those who own the land. The land proprietors are in the nation legislature—are the law-makers—they are landlords—rent out their farms at high prices, and in order to enable their tenants to pay them faithfully, a law is passed to force up the price of grain. Thus immense injustice was done to the poor laborer, for the benefit of the rich land-owner. The legislatures exercise under authority, despotic control, for pecuniary or other purposes, over a people, then indeed does the day call loudly for a revolution; but when a great people live in the enjoyment of equal blessings—social, political, agricultural and mercantile—shine upon the wretch who would attempt, by lawless efforts to pervert law, to break up the safety of property and peace of the people.

ELIJAH BALL.—In the public meat against you, presented by the Grand Jury, for the body of the County of Providence, you stood charged with the murder of your wife. To this charge, by advice, you pleaded not guilty. Able and eloquent counsel humbly volunteered in your defence, and ample time was given you to make preparation for your trial. On the day assigned, a jury of twelve men, good and true, of your own choosing

were sworn to decide between you and the State, according to law, and the evidence given them. And that jury, after a patient hearing of all matters in your defence, urged and sustained by eloquence not often surpassed, did, upon such proof as left not the probability of a doubt, pronounce you guilty—guilty of the murder of your wife, and the mother of your children. Unhappy man!—by what downward steps—by what hard and dreadful progress, have you descended from the angel purity of your infancy to a condition in the wane of life, blackened by one of the most monstrous and diabolical of crimes? You abused that life with which your Creator had blessed you—you perverted appetites, harmless in themselves, but destructive in their perversion—and you became habitually intemperate, and in the moments of intoxication, you were accustomed to call up from the depths of your heart the dreadful passion of a demon. At the fire-side, and in the bosom of that family, whose presence should have diffused delight and joy, and have been the centre of order and peace, and have rendered your and their home a heaven upon earth, you lost those the passions of hell. You forced your wife and children to fly from you as an object of danger and distrust. Their personal safety forced the wife whom you should have protected, and the children whom you should have educated in the duties of life, to shun your approach and avoid your presence. When they had been thus forced to withdraw from your society, and whilst the mother was laboriously weeping out the remnant of life in the support of the children, you entered her dwelling—she came at the call of one of those children, whilst your conduct had alarmed and whilst she was endeavoring to preserve the peace and quiet of her child, disturbed by your presence and your conduct, she fell a victim to your murderous hand. Consensus of your guilt in whatever condition you were, and feeling the weight of murder upon your soul, you sought to escape the pangs of remorse, or the sentence of the law, by an attempt on your own life. Swell, wretch! you, has been your downward course, and such are the last dreadful deeds to which a miserable being has conducted you. Standing as you now do, upon the threshold of eternity, what is there left that can yield you the slightest consolation? Your vice rather aggravates than excuses your crime. And that horrible crime—has it not blasted every thing? Has it not spread desolation and death around and within you? Is there one green spot throughout the gloomy desert of your past life on which your eye can repose without pain? What is there that does not remind you of your guilt, and add to the barrenness of your existence. Can your memory glance at the playful years of your infancy and youth, without being reminded of your own children, who have been deprived of a mother by your cruel hand?—Can you think of your manifold wrongs without the memory of Eveleen, the wife of your bosom who now lies low in the dark and narrow house, the mangled victim of your murderous mailed.

I do not seek, by thus reminding you of your situation, to add in the slightest degree to your sufferings; but I would fain awaken you from that moral lethargy, that death-like sleep into which your soul has fallen;—gladly would I force into life some of the better feelings of your nature, to the end that their cherished influence might at last pervade your soul, and prepare you for that awful doom to which the law consigns you. Do not give yourself up to the miserable hope, that your existence, now become a burden, will terminate with the death of the body. That self when you, which feels the workings of conscience—sneers at the pang of remorse has a life, however protracted, from God, the supreme fountain of all life. For that reason, it can never die; and that burden which now weighs down your soul, and renders life almost insupportable here, without some change, will be the load which your immortal part will bear into the presence of your Heavenly Judge and Creator. Let me, therefore, entreat you to avail yourself of the short space that is left you, between sentence and execution, to prepare for the judgment of eternity. Call to your aid the good and the benevolent, and especially those who are accustomed to administer to the wants of that religious community, or feeling, which pervades all mankind and is not entirely absent even in the worst, and entreat them to aid you in the reformation of your soul. Seek, through your own repentance and prayers, for the forgiveness of that great being against whom you have so foully sinned. He, in his infinite mercy, may forgive you, though the violated laws exact the full measure of their punishment.

What that punishment is, it is now the painful duty of this court to declare to you. The law under which you have been tried and found guilty, declares that every person who shall be duly convicted of the crime of murder, shall suffer death. It also declares that the punishment of death shall be inflicted by hanging the person convicted by the neck until dead.

Therefore, hearken you, Elijah Ball, to the sentence which the law, by this court, now pronounces upon you. That sentence is, that you, Elijah Ball, be taken hence to the prison whence you came,—that on Friday, the thirtieth day of December next, between the hours of nine of the clock in the forenoon and three of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the place appointed by law, you be hanged by the neck until dead. And may God have mercy on your soul.

UNPARALLELED STEAMBOAT SPEED.—The Steamboat Swallow, Capt. McLean, says the Albany Courier, arrived here this morning from New York, having made her passage in nine hours and ten minutes. This is the quickest passage ever made.

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT. THURSDAY, OCT. 13. Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, both Houses met at the capital at Montpelier, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

SENATE. Agreeably to the provisions of the new constitution, the Senators elected to the number of thirty, (the whole number assembled at the Senate Chamber, 10 o'clock, A. M.) and proceeded to organize by the appointment of the Hon. E. N. Briggs, President pro tem, ROBERT PIERPOINT, Sec. pro tem. When the senators presented their credentials and took the oath of office.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE. Benning county—Orramus C. Merrill, Wendell C. Watson, William—Pamias White, Wm Henry, Wm. T. R. Ransom, Windsor—Sam'l W. Porter, Wm Steele, John Converse, Francis E. Phelps, Adams—Eben' N. Briggs, Jesse Grand, Harvey Bell, Orange—A. W. B. Tenney, Wm Hebard, Thomas Keyes, Chittenden—John Van Sicken Jr, Harry Miller, Rutland—Thomas D. Hammond, Zimri Howe, Robert Pierpoint, Washington—Araunah Waterman, Newell Kinsman, Franklin—Nathan Smith, Joshua W. Sheldon, Homer E. Hubbard, Caledonia—Wm A. Palmer, John Beckwith, Orleans—Augustus Young, Essex—William Gates, Grand Isle—Melville Barnes.

On motion of Hon. Wm A. Palmer, the Senator from Grand Isle county was permitted to take his seat without producing his credentials, having accidentally omitted to bring them.

On motion of Mr. Howe, the Senate adopted the following Rules: A joint Assembly is formed by a union of the Senate and House of Representatives in the Hall of the latter, for the purpose of electing certain state and county officers, in which the President shall preside, and the Secretary of State shall officiate as clerk. It can be formed at such time and for such specific purpose as may be expressed in a concurrent resolution of both Houses, may adjourn from time to time during the sitting of the General Assembly, but can be dissolved only by having completed the business for which it was formed, by the adjournment without day of the General Assembly, or by a joint resolution of both Houses.

The following committee was nominated by the President, and appointed to join from the house, to sort and count the votes for Governor, Lt Governor and Treasurer.

Counting Committee. Messrs Watson, Henry, Converse, Howe, Bell, Hebard, Van Sicken, Kinsman, Beckwith, Young, Hubbard, Barnes and Gates, who were duly sworn.

On motion of Mr. Howe, the house were informed of the organization of the Senate, and the appointment of a canvassing committee to join.

Mr. Whitney, from the house, informed the senate that that body had organized by appointment of a speaker and clerk pro tem, and were ready to receive any communication from the senate.

Mr. Hubbard moved that when the senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M. The motion was carried, when the senate adjourned.

In the House, the Secretary of State called to order, and the oath administered, when

On motion of Mr. Foster, Mr. Buckmaster of Shrewsbury was admitted to a seat without producing his credentials.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, Mr. Bayley of Lemington was admitted to a seat without producing his credentials.

Two gentlemen having each presented credentials as a member from the town of Bertha and neither gentleman having been admitted to seats, Mr. Peck called for the reading of the credentials, and having been read, Mr. Peck moved that James Courser be admitted to a seat on the ground that his credentials were in the ordinary form and bore date on the day of election; while the credentials of the other claimant to the seat, Mr. Smith, were not in the usual form, and bore date the present month.

Mr. Coulman opposed the motion; Mr. Courser was not legally elected, and he preferred that the claims of both gentlemen be referred to the committee on elections.

Mr. Peck supported the motion; it was the usual and established course of the house to give seats to those who present credentials in the ordinary form, and if and if any contest ensued, the committee of elections was the proper place to determine the contest. He hoped the ordinary course would not be departed from.

Mr. Foster thought the present course did not come within the usual custom; there were two credentials, and if they were violence at all, they are evidence equally as strong and conclusive for Mr. Smith as for Mr. Courser—even better for Mr. Smith, as he is certified to have been "duly elected." He should under these circumstances, vote against the admission of either gentleman.

Mr. Fuller suggested that neither of the credentials were in the required form, and Mr. Marcy also. Mr. Sawyer supported the motion, when Mr. Comant moved that the whole subject be laid upon table—agreed to.

The house then proceeded to the election of speaker pro tempore. Mr. Foot nominated the Hon. Carlos Coolidge, and Mr. Fitch nominated the Hon. John Smith of St. Albans.

CARLOS COOLIDGE, 125 John Smith, 89

Lyman Fitch, 1 John S. Smith, 1 Andrew Tracy, 1

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Whereupon Mr. Coolidge took the chair. On motion of Mr. Fullam, the rules of the House for the last session were adopted for the time being.

The credentials of Mr. Hale of Chelton, certified by the town clerk, were presented, and after some remarks by Messrs. Devery and Fitch, they were laid upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Whitney, it was resolved that a committee of three from each county, to join the senate, be appointed to canvass the votes for Governor, Lt Governor and Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Beaman, the house proceeded to the election of a Clerk pro tempore. Mr. Comant nominated A. L. Miner of Manchester, and Mr. Fitch nominated O. H. Smith of Montpelier, and Mr. Miner was elected.

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Mr. Pierpoint from the senate appeared and informed the house of the organization of the Senate and that it was ready to receive any communications.

On motion of Mr. Whitney, ordered that the senate be informed of the organization of the House—and Mr. Whitney was appointed to perform the service.

Mr. Foote introduced a resolution for a joint meeting of both houses on Friday, 10 o'clock, A. M. to elect a secretary of state for the year ensuing; agreed to.

The canvassing committee was appointed as follows:

Benning county. Messrs Sargeant, Canfield, Devery; Windham co. Pierce, Dyer, May; Windsor co. Smith, Hazood, Baldwin; Rutland co. Foote, Ellis, Monro; Addison co. Nash, Chapman, Ellsworth; Orange co. Scobbin, Harts, Nichols; Washington co. Adams, Clough, Peck; Chittenden co. Sanford, Brownell, Hartsell; Caledonia co. Merrill, Whitcomb, Fairbanks; Franklin co. Viles, Judson, Doe; Orleans co. Twilight, Hastings, Richmond; Essex co. Dawsey, Hubbard, Hall; Grand Isle co. Adams, Goodrich, & Harvey.

On motion of Mr. Foote, a journal to 3 o'clock, P. M.

SENATE. The President called to order, when the clerk read a resolution from the house, fixing on Friday next, 10 o'clock, A. M. for the election, in joint ballot of both houses, of a secretary of state, and inviting the concurrence of the senate. The senate resolved to concur.

A resolution from the house, fixing 4 o'clock this afternoon for receiving the report of the canvassing committee, and inviting the concurrence of the senate, was also read, and the senate resolved to concur.

The hour having arrived for the joint meeting of both houses, the senate repaired to the hall of the house of representatives.

The senate returned, when a communication was received from the Lt Governor, informing the senate of his readiness to take the necessary oath of office and enter upon the discharge of its duties.

The door keeper announced the appearance of the Lt Governor,—the senators rose to receive him, and the oath was administered by the secretary, when the President of the senate took the chair, and delivered the following ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE.—In entering upon the duty of presiding officer, it has occurred to me that it might be proper, and perhaps expedient, that I should submit a few remarks suggested by the occasion, and agree some of your course which I desire to pursue. Respect for your wishes to regulate this. That anomalous provision in the constitution which makes the Lt. Governor president of the senate already demands it.

All legislative bodies in the country, which perform the same function as the Lt. Governor, enjoy the right of selecting from their own number a presiding officer. This has been supposed to be established to promote harmony and insure efficient action. Whether these important ends may be best accomplished under our organization, is not only a question, and I am aware that on a good degree depend upon the manner in which the duties of the chair are discharged. I cannot, therefore, feel the duty of my position, as I feel it to be a duty, that were you left to the free choice of a direct chair, and were I also a member of your body, you would probably make a different selection. It will be my earnest and constant endeavor so to conduct as to leave you no reason to regret that the usual privilege is withheld from you.

In the selection, or the weakness, exhibited in this peculiar feature of the constitution, it is not my duty to decide. It would be useless for any of us to do so, for a late statement of the question would remind us that such is the organic law of the state, which we may no disregard and cannot alter.

The station of a presiding officer of a legislative body requires a degree and diversity of action, which few will have the merits to claim. The duties of entire success are rare indeed except where much wisdom and industry have been united with long experience. Patience and promptitude, energy and decision, and forbearance, energy and composure, and alertness and at the critical moment be exhibited by one who seeks the approbation of his fellow citizens in this difficult and important station.

But gentlemen, whilst I profoundly feel the embarrassment arising from a very limited experience in the business of legislation, I seek in vain for precedent or example in the peculiar duties of the office in this state; I cannot but flatter myself that an honest endeavor on my part will secure your cordial co-operation, furnishing all the aid of your wisdom and forbearance. I am also well aware that the incessant labor and untiring vigilance required from the presiding officer of a large and important legislative body, made up of persons of opposite characters and representing a variety of opposite interests, will not be expected here where the number is comparatively small and each one possessing a character for wisdom and experience.

A frequent resort to the rules for the preservation of order, so difficult and so tedious in their application, I am sure will seldom become necessary,—the province of the presiding officer is to maintain the order of the Senate, and to regulate the action of the Senate, it will be my duty to suggest and maintain. This I shall endeavor to do to a measure consistent with parliamentary practice, with respect for you individually, and an ardent desire to promote the interests of our common constituents. Farther than this, for the prompt action of our body, and for facilitating the operations of business, I shall mainly rely upon a becoming self-restraint, a love of regularity and decorum, and an ambition to be useful.

On motion of Mr. Hammond, the Senate proceeded to ballot for Secretary. The ballot being sorted and counted, it appears that

NORMAN WILLIAMS was elected Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Briggs offered a resolution providing for a committee of three to provide rules for the Senate. Resolution adopted.—Committee—Messrs Briggs, Merrill, and White.

Mr. Williams appeared in the Senate and took the oath of office as Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Pierpoint the Senate resolved to meet each day of the session (Sundays excepted) at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Joseph Duncan of Danversboro and Alexander L. Twilight of Brownington, appeared and took their seats.

On motion of Sargeant, resolved that both Houses meet in joint convention this afternoon at 4 o'clock to receive the report of the canvassing committee; passed.

Mr. Foote introduced a resolution that the Speaker appoint a reporter to furnish each of the political papers in Montpelier with reports of the debates and proceedings of the House, and that such reporter receive \$2 per day; laid upon the table.

Mr. Brewster introduced a resolution, directing the Speaker to invite the officiating clergymen of Montpelier to attend in rotation as chaplains of the House; passed.

The Senate came in, and both Houses went into joint committee, when the canvassing committee and report of votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer, as follows:

For Governor. S. H. Johnson, 20,471 elected Wm. C. Bradley, 16,124 Scattering, 35

For Lieutenant Governor. David M. Camp, 50,023 elected John S. Pettibone, 15,926 Scattering, 16

For Treasurer. Angelline Clark, 20,103 elected Charles R. Cleaver, 15,943 Scattering, 12

Whereof proclamation was duly made and the joint committee dissolved.

ful, which I cordially trust will be uniformly exhibited by every senator.

The circumstances, gentlemen, under which we meet, though new and peculiar, demand our mutual congratulations. The political desolation, long and anxious, brought by the excesses of our state, at length obtained. The senate of Vermont, possessing coordinate legislative powers, by the free and spontaneous action of the people has been organized, and you are delegated by the freedom of your respective counties to make the first essay at legislation as senators. On your devotion to a more than usual weight of responsibility. The friends of the new basis of the constitution have doubtless been somewhat unreasonable in their anticipations of benefits which they promised, and will not very patiently submit to disappointment, while those attached to the ancient order of things will about anything of the advantages which have been described, as the necessary result; hence you will see the necessity of great judgment, of much wisdom and untiring industry, to meet their high-sounding expectations.

But as it is now a settled axiom in political economy that the interests of a people are best secured by a division of the legislative into two independent bodies of equal powers; as we may rest assured that the experiment, which has uniformly succeeded elsewhere, will not fail here; for we are not at liberty to suspect that the people of this state, having the light of experience, will not reason and judge as correctly as any other. We may, by our action, hasten or retard their decision, but ultimately it must be pronounced, and we may not doubt that it will be in accordance with the opinion of the enlightened citizens of other states.

Much of the success of the senate will depend upon an auspicious beginning.

The first and probably most important duty which will demand your attention, is to provide a code of Rules. Without these it is difficult even to commence your ordinary legislative duties. Rules should be so constructed as to leave as few exceptions as possible for the exercise of discretion in the presiding officer; should be specific and minute so as to furnish a plain direction in every case of importance, and carefully guard the respective rights of the majority and minority in every question.

It seems to be very obvious that a body which exercises the power of electing officers, cannot with propriety assign him the power of appointing its committee and officers. In a large body, mostly strangers to each other, these appointments would consume considerable time and might prove a source of irritation. Not so in a small one like this. These elections may be made in a brief space of time, and the president elect from a most interesting and sometimes odious exercise of power.

Expedients for regulating the freedom of debate have been so small as to be hardly necessary, and as a consequence, may embarrass questions growing out of the construction and application of rules, proving for them may be avoided. I cannot but suggest the propriety of so framing your rules that we may never have to contend with the subtleties and perplexities of the previous and some other well regulated questions. These seem to have